*159 156 178 593 farm and ignorant of many details of its history and operation. He is "never likely to soil his hands with farming". He is moving away from farming and from the cultural and social life of his village. He apologises for the efforts of the villagers when they attempt to produce a play, he dismisses nick-names as "old-fashioned", and he decries the limitations on activity in his native Island (no dancing or bright lights). Yet he is still enough attached to Gozo to want to introduce changes to it and to make it more like the place his education has made him want to live in. He is typical of one important and growing element in the younger generation of rural Malta and Gozo. In his teens he used to help his father in the fields and took milk to the collection depot, but this stopped as soon as he found a full-time alternative occupation.

*159 156 593 ● 46 87 Pawlu's eldest daughter, also a teacher, has left farm-work far behind. For her this was never more than casual assistance with vegetable picking and lifting during holidays from school. It is not likely that she will be a farmer's wife.

Pawlu's second daughter left school at twelve and divided her time between house and field work until her marriage in her late teens. She was acknowledged as her father's main assistant with the animals.

Two daughters in their middle teens are academically inclined to the extent of staying at school as long as possible and speaking four languages. Both still do incidental farm work when not occupied with studies. Both would be probable 'sixth-form' and university candidates were there any liklihood of financial backing. Their education, especially in English language and culture, is giving them - and many others like them - an advancement which is not matched by opportunity. They are learning in an educational cul-de-sac.

A son in his middle teens works full-time in the fields with his father, having left school at twelve, while two more boys are still of compulsory school age and give their father only casual assistance with feeding the smaller animals out of school hours. A little girl of some ten years makes no economic contribution to the farm.

*159 46 The major feature to emerge from the above consideration is that the bulk of the work of the farm, and the full-time responsibility for all jobs, rests with Pawlu alone. The son who is old enough to deputise for his father has left farming: the only full-time help comes from a younger boy who may himself decide to follow his brother in a few years. Now Pawlu complains that "Labour is the main trouble if the farmer cannot cope with all the

*159 work of the farm and animals himself", and he can only cope
•46 with his own farm and animals if he follows a heavy and •
rigidly organized schedule of work. Hired labour is not a proposition, Pawlu avers, at £1 for an eight-hour day and this has apparently contributed to the emphasis which he has put on fodder and milk production in recent years.
[433] High costs of hired labour for field-work together with the poor and unguaranteed returns for crop produce make field work on dry (baghli) land a poor prospect. Irrigable land presents a different picture but there is none available in Pawlu's district.

*159 Pawlu's timetable (in effect he runs the farm single-
512 handed) centres on the animals. During the summer months the pressure is slightly less because the weather is easier, field-work is less pressing and he has the casual help of the younger children in school vacations. Daily time of rising for Pawlu depends on where and when the milk has to be taken for collection. At one stage, in 1957, he had to be up soon after midnight but, until the new milk factory was opened at Xewkija in 1958, a more usual reveille was at 2 or 3 a.m.

[264] Breakfast, of coffee and bread, is taken when the
[262] family gets up or when they return from the Church nearby. Pawlu often has to take meals when he can fit them in between his jobs so that it is somewhat exceptional to find the whole family sitting together for food. The morning milking takes him some two hours after which the animals need feeding and attention before he can go to the fields. About six times a month his morning takes him to Rabat on shopping or business errands.

[264] Lunch, the main meal of the day, consists every day of
[262] either minestra (thick soup) or farinaceous paste of some kind, together with bread, cheese, oil (żejt) and home-made tomato 'kunserva'. Lunch is usually over by noon when milking and the preparation of the afternoon feed begins.
[264] The evening meal is normally similar to the lunch in content but less in amount. It is often taken immediately before retirement for the night which is early in the village. The farmer reckons to be in from the fields by sun-down but, when the evenings are longer, most of the village is quiet soon after 6 p.m. except where some conversation lingers in a paraffin-lit shop.

*159 Sundays and feasts days are breaks from the normal
512 routine, but Church-going is not confined to these days
*794 and in fact accounts for some two half-hour visits every day with extra attendances at the weekend. In this very rural community the 'social' aspect of church-going retains most of its traditional importance. In the absence of

407 (iv) MECHANIZED IMPLEMENTS owned by farmers, 1956-57

IMPLEMENTS	MALTA	GOZO	TOTAL
Tractors - under 10 horse-power.....	15	11	26
Tractors - over 10 horse-power.....	26	6	32
Hand Cultivators - under 10 h-p.....	592	74	666
Hand Cultivators - over 10 h-p.....	54	19	73
Harvesting machines - under 10 h-p..	16	1	17
Harvesting machines - over 10 h-p..	1	-	1
Threshing machines - under 10 h-p...	2	-	2
Threshing machines - over 10 h-p...	13	4	17

162 241 (v) FARMING POPULATION. 1956-57

	MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL
Full-time farmers.....	6,512	1,301	7,813
Part-time farmers.....	6,834	2,954	9,588
Farming population not in farming (over 14).....	5,777	14,694	20,471
Children (under 14).....	10,246	9,795	20,041
Total.....	29,169	28,744	57,913

46 241 (vi) DAYS WORKED on farms (in Man/days). 1956-57

	MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL
Full-time farmers.....	full	full	2,343,900
Part-time farmers.....	part	part	340,221
Hired labour.....	158,515	28,401	186,916
Unpaid farmers' relatives...	43,718	5,718	49,386

162 (vii) FARMERS as PERCENTAGE of Total Population. 1871-1957 (v.A)

	FULL-TIME FARMERS					as % TOTAL POPULATION				
	1871	1901	1931	1948	1957	1871	1901	1931	1948	1957
Urban	342	415	307	325	224	.55	.49	.27	.22	.17
Fringe	3923	2259	2181	1618	1150	13.7	5.9	4.25	2.1	1.37
Inner R.	5026	4224	3587	2404	1795	18.8	13.1	8.7	5.15	3.6
Rural	4856	4791	4602	4271	3133	27	21	15.6	10.8	7.8
Outer R.	1763	2200	3002	2805	1511	30	30	31	23	13.9
TOTAL	15910	13889	13689	11423	7813	11.3	7.5	5.15	3.7	2.48

NB: - Sources - 1957 full-time farmers (B/164 - 1957)
- 1957 Population (B/168)
- other data (B/167)
- See also Map 2, and Graph

162 (viii) PART-TIME FARMING (B/525, p.112)

1901		1956	
"Farmers".....	5038	Full-time Farmholders..	4706
"Part-time farmers"..	500	Part-time " ..	5337
		Other Farmholders.....	1368
TOTAL.....	5538	.....	11411
No. of Holdings.....	9178	.....	12640

(ix) FARM LABOURING (B/525, p.111): Farmholders, labourers, field workers as % total.

	1842	1851	1881	1871	1881	1891	1901	1911	1921	1931
Farmholders %...	27.2	19.7	17.1	20.2	19.1	37.4	36.4	47.9	41.1	47.3
Farmworkers %...	71.9	78.4	80.9	68.1	79.5	61.4	60.4	51.4	58.8	51.1
Total workers %...	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
On land (000's)...	12.8	13.4	10.8	15.9	16.0	15.8	13.9	15.2	16.3	13.7